Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

California State Numismatic Association

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Volume 16, Number 1

WINTER 1962

Growth With Strength

Since 1947 the California State Numismatic Association has been building an organization on a very firm foundation. The strength of our group is the membership; not especially in quantity, but very much in quality. Our Association has never had a membership drive — in fact, almost every one of our members has had to ask for a membership blank, as in most cases he had not been approached to join. This has given us a very strong membership of real numismatists.

Now, with the advent of many new local clubs in all areas of the state, each has many members who have proved themselves real numismatists and who would prove fine members for our state organization.

I am asking our CSNA members to see that these local club members, who will make fine members for us, are offered membership blanks. These local clubs also would become members, if their officers were approached on the matter. So that our CSNA members will not forget this, our secretary has been instructed that membership blanks are to be mailed to each member.

Please try to sign up at least one new member; one who is a true numismatist and who will add strength to our organization. Each of our members can help; remember, please bring in at least one new member. Do not forget to explain that dues include one of the finest numismatic magazines, **Calcoin News**, issued four times a year.

THE CLIQUE IN THE CLUB

Word has been received by the board of governors of your club that it is run by a clique. Upon investigation we find this statement is true. Furthermore, we find the clique is composed of faithful members who are present at every meeting, who accept appointment to committees, who give willingly of their time, and who sincerely believe that the more one puts into his club, the more he will get out of it. There is no question that the enthusiasm, responsibility and efforts of these members are of inestimable value to your club. We therefore suggest—that you join this clique.

It is not a difficult matter to do. Begin by attending meetings regularly, take a lively interest in club activities, make helpful suggestions and help by taking part in the program. Before you realize it you will become a member of the clique, and you would be surprised to know how anxious its members are to have you.

—PCNS Bulletin, June 1955

CSNA

Dues for 1962 ($3) are due. Please make payment to Dan Harley, secretary, 2129 Arroyo Dr., Pomona, Calif.

CALCOIN NEWS

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UNACCEPTED, UNLOVED, UNDERRATED

The United States Half Cent

By WILLIAM R. WEBER, San Jose

No other early United States coin can claim to have received the "rough go" treatment experienced by the half cent.

Unpopular as a currency and unaccepted by banks, this stepchild also was abused by its parent and manufacturer, through use of Talbot Allum & Lee and misstruck large cent planchets.

Today it seldom is collected in series and traditionally has taken a distant back seat to the large cent. Walter Breen and the type collector are principally responsible for what popularity the denomination presently enjoys.

To tell its complete story is not my intention. I wish merely to acquaint the reader with some of the interesting background of this humble coin.

The half cent (with the cent) has the distinction of being the first coin struck by this country in 1793, and the first to be abolished in 1857. An orphan, unduly neglected from infancy, the half cent was seldom in demand for change and was never given legal tender status.

This article is assembled from information related to the half cent which has appeared in various monographs, catalogs and trade journals. A book on the U. S. Half Cent written by Walter Breen will be published at some future date. Originally scheduled for publication about 1955, its release to the numismatic fraternity is still pending. When it does appear it will be far more complete and important than anything in print at this time.

The most current and still available reference is Ebenezer Gilbert's book, **United States Half Cents.** All classifications in this article will be by Gilbert number, for while errors do exist in his book, it is available and the text is, with few exceptions, reliable where the plates are not.

An outstanding reference recommended for all collectors interested in the story of our early copper coinage is Dr. William H. Sheldon's **Early American Cents** or his more recent **Penny Whimsy.**

It is hoped this article will be of interest and service to those who do or might like to include half cents as a part of their collections. One may choose to collect a few pieces to show the types, a date series, or he may "shoot the moon," seeking a complete collection by varieties. For the latter I have an affection, for I have been on the "stuff" for some time and doubt that I could "kick the habit."

Our subject was first conceived by a Grand Committee in May 1785. The Grand Committee, composed of one member from each of the 13 states, was assembled to consider Thomas Jefferson's proposed plan for our new country's coinage. Jefferson felt our country should have a decimal coinage, consisting of a gold 10 units or dollars, a silver unit or dollar, a half dollar or five tenths, a fifth or pistareen, a tenth or bit, a twentieth or half bit, and a copper hundredth. The committee, upon evaluating Jefferson's plan, abolished the fifth or pistareen, replacing it with the quarter dollar, and added a second copper coin, the two hundredth.

At this period of our history the country and the committee were quite concerned over the matter of copper coins in circulation. The committee hoped that the hundredth would replace the "base British half pence" and stop "the commerce in the vile coin" which was estimated to cost the country $30,000 annually. To make our copper coins of good value the hundredth was to weigh 131 grains and the two hundredth, we can assume, would weigh 65½ grains, being half the value.

In July 1785, Congress formally adopted the plan presented by Jefferson and amended by the Grand Committee. It appointed a Board of Treasury composed of two members, entrusting them with the responsibility for working out a plan for the new mint. It was the Board of Treasury which substituted "half cent" for "two hundredth." Congress did not act upon the Board of Treasury's recommendation for some four and a half years.

In April 1790, the House of Representatives directed Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare a plan for a mint. Hamilton returned a comprehensive report in January 1791, outlining his ideas on the subject. As to copper coins in particular, Hamilton's aversion to "debasement" was apparent. His recommendation for the half cent and the cent was to double that weight suggested by the Grand Committee. He felt the increase necessary, for he estimated it would "about correspond with the value of the copper and the expense of coinage." While admitting the coins would be inconveniently large (the half cent would have been one-third the size of the dollar), Hamilton's proposal was accepted.

Just prior to the first regular minting operations of our nation, Congress passed an amendment setting the weight of the half cent at 104 grains. No half cent patterns are known, but the pattern Birch Cent of 1792 is of the size and weight proposed by Hamilton. It is interesting to compare plates of it and the regular issue 1793 cents to see what Hamilton's proposal would have been, and possibly why Congress effected the reduction in size.

We now enter the period of actual coinage operations by the first U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. Information on the number of half cents struck is taken from Page 6 of **The United States Minor Coinages 1793-1916** by Walter Breen. Sheldon's rarity scale, R1-R8, and his quantitative scale for grading, will be used throughout.

SECOND TYPE, 1794. GILBERT 9

COINAGE OF 1793: Quantity minted, 35,334; weight, 104 grains; edge let-

tered **two hundred for a dollar.** Four different varieties exist. All are listed in Gilbert and in the Crosby monograph. Only year of the type and as such is in demand by type, date and variety collectors. Of the four varieties listed, none is common. Gilbert 1 and 2 are most generally seen and they are both rarity 4 (very scarce). In fact, all 1793-1797 half cents are becoming increasingly difficult to find in fine or better condition.

1795, G5, PLAIN EDGE, THICK PLANCHET

COINAGE OF 1794: Quantity minted, 81,600; weight, 104 grains; lettered edge. The edge for this year comes with both large and small letters. The earlier issues of the year have the large, and the later issues the smaller. Gilbert 9 has both the large (common) and small (rare) edge letters. The 1794 is generally the easiest date to obtain for the type collector seeking a lettered edge type coin. Gilbert lists nine varieties for this date with no new dies or die combinations reported.

COINAGE OF 1795: Quantity minted, lettered edge, 25,600; plain edge, 109,000. Weight lettered edge, 104 grains; plain edge, 84 grains. Gilbert shows eight varieties for this year, but one is believed listed in error. His No. 2 is thought to be a mutilated coin with the edge lettering removed. Included in the above plain edge quantity are several Gilbert 6s and possibly three Gilbert 5s struck on thick planchets. These thick planchets most likely were spoiled or misstruck large cents that were cut down to half cent size, but not to the correct thickness, and delivered to the presses for restriking into half cents. This occurred again in later years as mint employees tried to avoid any unnecessary expense for new copper for this unpopular denomination. There also are a large number of Gilbert 5, plain edge, no pole, that are overstruck on rolled down Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens of 1794 and 1795.

On March 3, 1795, the copper coinage provisions of the law of 1792 again were amended. The President was empowered to reduce the weight of copper coins whenever it would be "for the benefit of the United States." Congress did put a restraining clause in the amendment, forbidding a reduction of more than 24 grains to the half cent. Not until December 1795 did President Washington act to reduce the weight of the half cent, this time to 84 grains. This action was deemed necessary as the Government was sustaining a loss of about 22 per cent on the heavier weight coinage. The reduction was estimated to cut this loss to approximately 5½ per cent. The punctuated date varieties for this year are all from the same obverse die and the appearance of the comma-like mark on the coins is from a break in the die.

COINAGE OF 1796: Quantity minted, 6,480; two varieties, Gilbert 1 (with pole), Gilbert 2 (without pole); plain edge; weight 84 grains. The 1796 half cent is the most expensive in all grades of condition, although second to the 1831 in quantity minted for circulation. Both varieties are very rare; there probably are not more than a dozen of the rarest variety known. Beware of electrotypes for this year.

COINAGE OF 1797: Quantity minted, 120,215; five varieties, four are listed

by Gilbert, who omitted the Gripped Edge variety; plain, lettered, and gripped edge; weight 84 grains. Three of the five varieties are from the same pair of obverse and reverse dies; the unlisted gripped edge, Gilbert 1 (lettered edge) and Gilbert 2 (plain edge).

A large number of the Gilbert 4, 1 over 1 variety, are known struck on

1797, G3. STRUCK OVER TALBOT ALLUM & LEE TOKEN

Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens. In this same variety, the perfect or unbroken obverse die is more difficult to obtain than the broken or late state of die. Breen classifies the gripped and lettered edge coins as probably experimental pieces which were released into circulation.

A point worth mentioning on the detection of electrotypes: They can be found in the years 1793, 1796 and 1802, particularly. Proofs of the 1840s also are rife with these phonies. Whenever in doubt, and even if you are not, it is worth the few moments to check when laying out the "long green" for an expensive piece. Simply place the coin in question on the tip of the finger and tap the edge gently with another coin of the same metal. If the coin is genuine, it will give off a clear bell-like ring of fairly long duration. If an electro, it will have little more than a "clink," a particularly sickening sound when you have been showing off the "cherry" you just acquired from that big "pigeon" in the bourse.

COINAGE OF 1800: Quantity minted, 211,530. The 84 grains weight and the plain edge remain standard for this and all succeeding regular issues through 1857. This is the only year of this type except for the extremely rare 1802/0 with reverse of 1800. The new Draped Bust obverse design is standard through 1808, but the reverse die is most similar to those used in the 1795-1797 coinage. The 1800 coins are not too difficult to obtain in condition of dark AU 55, but are rare with original mint red.

COINAGE OF 1802/0: Quantity minted, 14,366; two varieties, both listed by Gilbert—the above mentioned G 2 and the commoner but very scarce G 1. This year is notable in that it is the most difficult of all in which to find half cents in better than fine condition. Breen says this is because the entire issue was struck on planchets of rolled down, misstruck large cents, a few of which retain the undertype of the large cent. The obverse die used for 1802 originally was intended for use in 1800, was not needed, and was adapted to 1802 by stamping or recutting a 2 over the last cipher. A factor responsible in part for this expediency was the agitation from many sources to abolish the mint.

Investigations into mint expenses and efficiency perhaps were responsible for the bills initiated in 1800 and again in 1802 which proposed that the nation's coinage needs could be met better by private contract in either this country or in England. Cooler heads prevailed and the mint continued, but the coins tell quite clearly the attitude of the harassed mint personnel. The employees were working long hours with little pay, and tenure was likely to be terminated at any time.

The annual yellow fever epidemic was responsible for closure of the mint in the summers of 1797, '98, '99

and 1803, generally for the entire months of September and October. The people working in this climate of uncertainty understandably would resort to using substandard and salvaged planchets, striking them with imperfect and shattered dies. There was overstriking, double striking and planchet clipping. Workers probably employed these measures whenever possible to save time or expense and improve job security.

COINAGE OF 1803: Quantity minted, 381,900; four varieties, all listed by Gilbert. Breen includes an unknown quantity of 1804 G 6s in the number minted. As the G 6 is a rarity 4 coin, it does not add a large number to the above total. Only one variety of this year is really rare, that being the G 4.

COINAGE OF 1804: Quantity minted, 1,465,776; crosslet 4 obverse, 771,312; plain 4 obverse, 694,464; 12 varieties known, 11 listed by Gilbert. This year is a fertile one for the variety and type collector. By combining the plain and crosslet four, the stem and stemless reverse, and the spike chin obverse, he can get five different die combinations. The 1795 is next with the plain and lettered edge, with and without pole, and with punctuated date—four combinations.

The commonest of all the early (1793-1811) half cents is the plain 4, stemless reverse, G 2. The rugged stemless wreath reverse occurs over a three-year period in four varieties, and where it appears in the 1805 and 1806 coinage is the most common in those years. The variety not listed in Gilbert is a marriage of the G 6 obverse and G 10 reverse, a rarity 8 coin.

COINAGE OF 1805: Quantity minted, 120,000; four varieties, all listed by Gilbert. Two seldom found varieties of this year exist in the small 5 with stems.

To him who is offered these coins, there is a ready reference available to insure that he is not buying the common large 5 with stems. On all large 5 coins, an obverse die break from the lowest curl through the 1 in date to the lower half of the 8 is always present.

COINAGE OF 1806: Quantity minted, 794,000; three varieties, all listed by Gilbert. The Gilbert plate coin for the small 6 with stems is in error, showing the obverse of the small 6, stemless wreath reverse. The text is correct, though, and no confusion should exist in distinguishing between the small and large 6 with stems coins. The large 6 with stems is frequently offered in spotted or discolored mint state from a hoard discovered in 1906 by Chapman.

TO BE CONTINUED

Depression Scrip Book Now on Sale

Charles V. Kappen and Ralph A. Mitchell are co-authors of **Depression Scrip of the United States, Period of the '30s,** which has just been published and will be distributed by Globe Printing Co., 1445 S. First St., San Jose, Calif.

Catalogued are scrip issues of States A-I—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. A list of prices accompanies the book.

Included are clearing house association certificates and scrip of governmental units, chambers of commerce, barter and unemployed relief organizations, companies, merchant associations, schools and individuals. Pedley-Ryan and other Colorado so-called dollars also are listed and priced.

The cloth-bound book includes more than 50 full pages of illustrations in its 144 pages. Retail price is $7.50.

This is the pioneer and only book in its field.

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

Kappen also is co-authoring a book, **So-Called Dollars,** with H. E. Hibler, Cambridge, Mass., target publication date for which is first of the year.

—CSNA—

DOUBLE D's

Dr. H. Neustadt of San Francisco reports a find that gives the "double D" people a close race—he has spotted a 1959D Lincoln cent with no less than four Ds.

FRIEND AND BLACK, Electrotypers, New York, 1860, left. STONE AND BALL, Syracuse, N. Y., counterstamped on Spanish 2 reales, right. Actual sizes, 27 and 27½ mm., respectively.

1860 and 1861 Civil War Cents

By RUSSELL RULAU, San Diego

Specie payments were suspended by the National Treasury on Dec. 28, 1861.[1] This action followed the gradual withdrawal from circulation of much of the gold and silver coins then in circulation, the good money having been driven out in the Civil War crisis by state bank and private notes which brought only 30 to 95 cents on the dollar.[1]

We quote directly from Dr. D. W. Valentine, writing in "Paper Fractional Money of the U. S.," **The Numismatist**, January 1952: "To meet this need there came an unauthorized private issue of tokens, promises to pay, store cards, etc., made of various metals, vulcanite, paper tickets, or checks good for bread, milk, meals, street car, or ferry passages, beer, admission to the theaters, etc."

On July 17, 1862, an Act of Congress authorized postage stamps as currency[2] and prohibited the issue of tokens or store cards. The prohibition was almost totally ignored and not enforced by the Government.

To repeat the entire story of Civil War tokens and how they came to be issued is not necessary here. As the reader probably has surmised at this point, I am trying to show that tokens and store cards already were in circulation long before the normally-accepted first types emanated in Cincinnati late in 1862 and in New York early in 1863. Else why would the Government have banned them as early as the summer of 1862?

From the first day of the War until the summer of 1862, a number of Civil War tokens and tradesman cards were circulating along with a heterogeneous collection of U. S. minor coinage, both current and obsolete; fractional Spanish and Mexican silver, most of it well-worn and some of it counterstamped by various merchants (e.g. by Stone & Ball of Syracuse, N. Y.); private banknotes of many types, including some fractional issues; etc.

Another quotation may serve some purpose here, this time from Dr. G. Hetrich[6]: "One of the first problems that confronts a collector of these coins is the question of deciding what to include in this series. When I commenced to collect these coins I only included those tokens which bore the dates from 1862, the year of the suspension of the specie payment, to 1864, inclusive. . . . But since then I have revised the above standard by including some tokens that bear the dates 1860 and 1861. There is no doubt that the Edward Cogan and the R. Lovett cards, both of which belong to Philadelphia, and both bearing the date of 1860, were made and used during the Civil War as a circulating medium. Again, the Childs cards of Chicago, bearing date of 1861, were also used during the Civil War period as a means of overcoming the shortage of small change. So I have come to the conclusion that any coin, which had been used as a circulating medium during this period and of the size of a small cent, should be included in a list of these coins."

There actually are two main periods to the Civil War token series. The second includes almost all the Patriotic types and all those store cards dated 1862-1864. These are the types most often found in the majority of collections and catalogued by Dr. Hetrich and Julius Guttag in their fine work on this series.

The first period includes all those tokens which actually circulated during the War, but which are dated 1861 or earlier. These include some issues which others have not usually considered as CWTs, and even include some not in the size or style of the small cent.

It seems strange that Dr. Hetrich should include the Robert Lovett card in his 1922 article, and yet not list it in his book two years later. The card was the model from which, in 1861, Lovett designed his famous Confederate Cent.

S. D. CHILDS & CO.

There are a large number of midwestern issues struck by S. D. Childs & Co. of Chicago, one of the early leaders in the manufacture of Civil War tokens. Many of these are dated 1861.

Childs struck brass store cards dated 1860 with a Liberty Seated device for his own use. These tokens were 20 millimeters in diameter and were in circulation well into 1861 as cents. In 1861 Childs began issuing his Coronet Liberty and Arm and Hammer types with the 1861 dates; the Coronet Liberty head type was also struck for merchants in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, etc.

In 1861 Childs also struck several types which read BUSINESS CARD, both dated and undated.

Apparently no Childs cards were struck bearing the date 1862, but the Coronet Liberty types again appear dated 1863 and 1864. At this time, Childs issued both merchant cards and the Patriotic types, although the latter cannot be found in any great quantities.

The firm continued to strike merchant cards even after the law against them (April 1864), but these are mainly confined to military sutler pieces used in the West. This writer has never seen any dated 1865, although some are known dated 1866. The latter, of course, are outside the scope of Civil War issues.

BENJAMIN F. TRUE

An interesting series of politicals and merchant types dated 1860 were struck by True of Cincinnati. Portraying the Presidential candidates of that year, Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, they were intended as campaign tokens.

Known as the Wealth of the South mulings, these portrait dies were inextricably muled (illogically combined) with the palmetto type, Wealth of the South type, Presidential mansion and store cards of Ohio and Tennessee.

Although purely 1860 emissions, there is ample evidence that some of them at least did circulate as small change during the War.[3]

ROBERT LOVETT JR., DIESINKER, PHILADELPHIA, 1860.
Actual Size, 19 mm.

ROBERT LOVETT JR.

Lovett's 1860 store card, previously mentioned, is a beautiful example of the coiner's art. Lovett's Liberty Head in Liberty Cap type used on

this card was later used on undated Civil War cards issued circa 1863. In this sense it can be considered as the model also for other die-sinkers, principally in New York City and Waterbury, Conn., who used the same basic type in 1863-1864. Many of these latter are dated.

This die-sinker had issued a long series of store cards before 1860, but there is no evidence that any of these beautiful cards circulated as Civil War tokens.

MARSHALL HOUSE, Richmond, Va., 1859. Actual Size, 19 mm.

MARSHALL HOUSE

A very interesting token in copper, small-cent size, dated 1859, was issued by the Marshall House of Richmond, Va. The Marshall House was the inn which gained fame in 1861 when Colonel Ellsworth of the Union Army was fatally shot there while attempting to haul down the Confederate flag.

Obverse of the token shows a Liberty Head type very similar to Hetrich-Guttag's die 430, which is a later (circa 1861) emission. There is little doubt that the Marshall House card, which strongly resembles other Eastern CW cards and is found in rather large quantities, was circulating as a cent in Richmond at least until early 1862.

Copies of this token are sometimes found well-circulated in unpicked lots of Indian Head cents and Civil War tokens of the earlier period of the war. Several authorities now consider it a true Civil War token, although the early date of 1859 on the piece kept Dr. Hetrich, Joseph Barnet and others from cataloguing it as such.

It is interesting to note that this card was ignored by Edgar H. Adams[4] although included by Dr. B. P. Wright.[5]

A. LAMBERT, Philadelphia. Struck by Peter J. Jacobus circa 1861. Actual Size, 19½ mm.

EDWARD COGAN

A number of interesting store cards dated 1860 were issued by this Philadelphia coin dealer. We have Dr. Hetrich's word that they actually cir-

culated to some extent as small change during the War.

PETER J. JACOBUS

This Philadelphia engraver of medals designed the interesting Hetrich-Guttag die showing a tiny Coronet Liberty head (such as is found on our Liberty Head gold pieces) in a plain field. His name, JACOBUS, appears in mirror-image beneath the truncation of the neck.

Although Jacobus struck no store cards of this type for his own use, he did strike them for other Philadelphia firms, such as that of A. Lambert, 4th and Library Sts. There is every indication that these cards, all undated, fall into the earlier (1860-61) period of the CW token emissions.

Jacobus struck very few Civil War tokens[7] and has not been included before in lists of Civil War die-sinkers, although his tokens themselves were listed by Hetrich-Guttag.

F. E. RIGBY

This wallpaper dealer of 81 Randolph St., Chicago, issued a dated (1860) store card, possibly a production of the Childs Co., which saw circulation during the early part of the War. It was not listed by either Dr. Hetrich or E. H. Adams, but was listed by Dr. Wright.

The token, in copper, was of small-cent size and pictures the Seated Liberty device then used on our minor coinage in silver. It is an attractive piece and belongs in any cabinet of Chicago war cards.

SAMUEL H. BLACK

Black, an electrotyper and gilder of New York City, issued dated store cards in 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861 in the size and style of the 1857 large cent.[8] In design they are direct imitations of the large cent. They were made of lead with an electrotype copper plating. Some of the 1860 cards were issued in the name of Friend & Black, a short-lived partnership.

That these store cards actually did circulate as emergency specie during the War is not certain; their lead composition would have precluded extensive circulation. However, other lead cards of New York, such as the Hastings, Thierback and Broas tokens, did circulate quite readily.

The large size of the pieces (they are of the diameter and thickness of the 1857 cent) would indicate that they would have found acceptance difficult; balanced against this is the irrefutable proof that the discontinued large cents were still in circulation during the War and that engravers such as Roloff and Horter designed many store cards in the larger sizes. None of Roloff's cards is as large as Black's, but the intent was the same.

Black intended these pieces merely as an advertising medium, but they could have circulated and so must qualify as a part of the earlier phase of CWTs.

CONCLUSION

There are many other 1860 and 1861 cards which could be included here, but enough have been shown to demonstrate that the inclusion of 1862-1864 tokens **exclusively** in a cabinet of CWTs ignores the full subject of private emergency metallic circulating media of the War.

The earlier tokens are far less plentiful and certainly not as well known. Much further study of the chronology of all the Civil War issues is needed before definite conclusions can be drawn. If this brief resume stirs more inquiry into the first phase of Civil War tokens, it will have served its purpose well.

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—CSNA—

1913 CULION COLONY PIECES

The Philippine Government minted a special coinage for use in the Culion Leper Colony in 1913. Coins, of aluminum, are in ½-, 5-, 10- and 20-centavos and 1-peso denominations. They were accepted at face value within the colony, but were of no value elsewhere.

The Pleasures of Gold

By RONNIE CARR, TULARE

Since the beginning of time man always has found a place in his existence for gold, whether it be as medium of exchange or object of art. Why is this metallic element held on the altar of esteem? A good question, to be sure; perhaps even impossible to explain or answer. Multitudes of human beings have paid the high price of death in taking gold ore from the veins of Mother Nature. Countless others have stolen, cheated, lied and killed to possess these yellowish lumps of power. Even if one cannot rationally explain why gold holds him in awe, he still desires to possess it.

The greedy and ambitious oftentimes unwittingly produced beauty in their quest for power and fame. In times gone by, rulers of mighty nations, bored with their excesses of natural gold, had the common ore designed into objects of art. Today many of these pieces remain and colorfully decorate museums for all to appreciate.

We are prone to think of gold coinage in terms of recent times and especially to pay tribute to our own nation's coinage system. But we Americans are mere infants when it comes to writing history with gold coins. Our mints coined gold from 1795 through 1933, whereas in Europe gold coins were used hundreds of years before Christ.

It is indeed a shame that we in the United States have not cultivated more appreciation for foreign gold coinage. The workmanship and tales of ancient gold pieces are both interesting and educational. The near-complete story of man's political being on earth can be read from these informative items. For someone bored with modern sameness, I recommend assembling gold coins from all parts of the world. It still is relatively inexpensive to put together a worthwhile collection of these pieces, particularly in comparison to the high prices of early United States and pioneer gold.

Anyone desiring to collect United States gold can do so in several ways. First, he can assemble a type set of each denomination, excluding of course the rare "Stella" and "Slug"; or he can put together the first year of each denomination. Then, too, complete sets of various styles of engraving, such as the incuse design of the Indian quarter and half eagles, are most satisfying. Proof gold both in the mirror-like and matte proof finish is without doubt one of the most "opulent" sights to behold. Collecting by birth date is popular. No matter how one collects U. S. gold, it will bring him pleasure. Pride of ownership is personified in gold.

Of all the different modes in collecting, I profoundly respect and admire pioneer gold. Pioneer gold of California represents the manifestation of all that is good and evil in man. There were firms of honesty and integrity, and others of a most questionable nature.

The first $10 piece privately struck in California was by the Miners' Bank of San Francisco in 1849. This company produced coins not readily accepted by the public because they were heavily alloyed with copper and worth less than face value. Baldwin & Company, also of San Francisco, issued gold coins in 1850 and 1851, with an intrinsic value below their face value. Public opinion was swayed against Baldwin & Company when a leading newspaper ran an editorial entitled "The Gold Coin Swindle." The article attacked this firm for imposing a five per cent penalty for redemption of its gold coins in silver.

Although several companies during the Gold Rush days attempted to defraud the public, there were organizations of good repute and dependability. Such an establishment was Moffat & Company of San Francisco, founded in 1849 by John L. Moffat, a New York assayer, who quickly associated himself with Joseph Curtis, P. H. W. Perry and Samuel H. Ward in the business of assaying and smelting. Moffat & Company produced small rectangular gold bars and a range of coins up to the massive $50 "slug." This reputable firm operated from 1849 until 1853, a period of time longer than any other private company in California. When Moffat retired in 1853, the business was taken over by his partners and became

known as the United States Assay Office of Gold. The people's confidence in Moffat & Company was proved by its long acceptance as the "House of Honesty."

Moving away from the part California played in our pioneer past, we enter a more complex field. This area includes such famous firms as J. J. Conway & Company and John Parsons & Company. Both these companies issued gold coins in Colorado about 1861. Nearly all that is known of these firms is based on conjecture. The scarcity of these territorial gold pieces is exceeded only by the even scarcer availability of accurate data concerning the men who issued these classic examples of true Americana. Another example is found in Templeton Reid, assayer in Lumpkin County, Ga., in 1830. Nothing really is known about this man; however, his coins today are cherished by those who are fortunate enough to own them. Probably the mystery of the ages is: "What became of the Templeton Reid $25 gold piece struck in 1849 at San Francisco?" This coin was stolen from the cabinet of the U. S. Mint on Aug. 16, 1858, and has never been recovered. What a fancy price this unique denomination coin would bring at public auction today! Its ownership would give even greater satisfaction.

Another field of gold collecting from which one can derive great pleasure is the study and assembling of California small fractional gold pieces. Issued in Indian and Liberty heads of quarter dollar, half dollar and dollar denominations, they are both round and octagonal. So-called jewelers' pieces are flooding the market today and unfortunately have distracted beginners away from the genuine specimens. Thousands of the real types do exist, so one really can have his hands full collecting them.

The actual worth of collecting comes not from profits but from the social aspects. One will meet and talk with pleasing personalities wherever he visits. Constantly words and historical facts of which he was not aware pop up due to research. This can improve one's vocabulary tremendously, and make him more appreciative of the past.

Exhibiting a collection of gold can be inwardly rewarding. By doing this one affords the opportunity to others to view something of beauty that they do not often have the chance to see.

True numismatics is the study and collecting of medals and coins. Speculating and investing in rolls and proof sets is perhaps wise as a business venture. But numismatics should not be a business—on the contrary, it most assuredly should be a hobby for pleasure.

Coins will forever play a major role in man's happiness and sadness. He can be assured gold will be there, always at his side, making life a little more worthwhile.

Obituaries

HARRY STANDISH DAVIDSON
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Harry S. Davidson died Nov. 2 in Portland, Ore. Following services at the Mt. Scott Funeral Home Nov. 4, burial was at Lincoln Memorial Park Cemetery Nov. 4. Pallbearers all were active members of the Oregon Numismatic Society.

Born in Meaford, Ontario, Canada, April 14, 1894, Davidson completed his schooling at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, Canada, and began his banking career with the Union Bank of Canada.

Following World War I, during which he spent four years in France with the Canadian Field and Siege Artillery, Harry returned to banking, but this time with the California Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. He retired two years ago from an executive position with the California Bank and entered the coin business in Portland.

In 1924 he met and married Maud O'Neill MacMillan, who survives him.

Davidson was an early member of the California State Numismatic Association, having joined in 1948. He was CSNA vice president 1955-1956 and president 1957-1958. He was president of the Bay Cities Coin Club in 1948 and of the Orange County Coin Club in 1954. He had been an ANA member since 1944.

CSNA

AGNES GALVIN CARSON
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Mrs. Agnes Galvin Carson died Oct. 8 in an Oakland hospital of a heart attack. Services were held Oct. 11 at

the Cox Memorial Chapel, Piedmont. Requiem High Mass was offered at Our Lady of Lourdes Church. Interment was at Golden Gate National Cemetery.

Mrs. Carson had kept the CSNA membership number of her brother, Frank X. Galvin, alive since his death. She had succeeded him as owner of the California Coin Shop in Oakland.

Exhibiting and Judging

By LESLEY G. LODGE and PAUL D. SNEDAKER

This article, while actually being written for the benefit of junior and first-time displayers, should contain much of value for those advanced exhibitors who on occasions have failed to win awards. It also should be of interest to those who attend conventions and derive pleasure from viewing the exhibits, and of value to those members who in the future may be selected to judge exhibits.

To exhibit coins at our CSNA conventions and to compete with your fellow collectors is a fascinating game; the feeling of satisfaction of a job well done follows when you win an award.

A few years ago, under the leadership of the late John E. Ohls, a careful study and review was made by several of our San Francisco Bay Area members (these members having been prize winners, judges, exhibit chairmen and/or CSNA officers). As a result the following exhibit classifications and judging point system were decided upon:

Group A—United States
Group B—Ancient (up to 476 A.D.)
Group C—Medieval (476 to 1558)
Group D—Modern Foreign (since 1558)
Group E—Substitutes for Money (Tokens, Odd and Curious, Scrip, etc.)
Group F—Paper Money
Group G—Orders and Decorations
Group H—Medals
Group I—Any group or class other than those shown
Group J—Juniors (under 18 years of age)
Group K—Dealers

Determine into which group your exhibit will fall; then carefully study the following five points by which your exhibit will be judged:

	Points
1. Relative amount of numismatic information that may be obtained by examining the exhibit	30
2. Originality and effectiveness of the ideas employed	30
3. Range, scope and variety of coverage in the material	15
4. Neatness of the display	15
5. Relative condition of the material	10
Total	100

No. 1. A small amount of written material should be alongside, around or underneath each coin or group of coins. Care should be taken to keep these writeups as short and brief as possible, yet adequate enough to describe the material being exhibited. A long-winded statement is boring, and many persons will not read through to the end. The purpose of this short, concise writeup is to inform the viewer as to the history, interesting details, etc., of the coin or coins. This is one of the most important things to watch when preparing your exhibit.

No. 2. This gives you the free use of your imagination in diagramming the exhibit. Use of colored pictures, of small "props," or of colored strings or ribbons is highly recommended, as it emphasizes each coin or group of coins in the display. These colors, artistically arranged, attract the attention of the viewers to your display. Keep the display from being too gaudy, however—do not overdo the use of these pictures, "props," etc.

No. 3. As nearly as possible, sufficient coins should be included in the display to cover the subject adequately, and the period in history to which the display pertains. In other words, quite often the first coin of the series, the last of the series, and one or two of the scarcer issues are sufficient. Avoid merely setting a container in the case, in which are

shown many coins all of the same series and with merely a few words such as "A complete set of Indian Head cents." After all, each coin of the same series is usually identical to all others in that set.

No. 4. Extreme care should be taken in setting up the exhibit. The coins, card writeups, pictures and other props should be placed neatly in the case and in an orderly manner. Avoid fingerprints or smudges on any paper material used; and be sure any paper material used lies perfectly flat and does not curl up. (In the past, many an exhibitor with an excellent display has lost a few points by failing to observe this.)

No. 5. If exhibiting ancient or medieval coins, it is of course impossible to show proofs or in many instances uncirculated coins. Many pieces may be in good to fine condition. In exhibiting United States or modern foreign, the coins should be of the best grade possible, but do not always need to be proofs or uncirculated.

Keep in mind that by following the above point system, a display neatly set up, with adequate explanation, and with average run-of-the-mill coins has a better chance to win an award than several sets of valuable gold coins, set in plastic, and merely placed in a case without the information which should go with them. In other words, the actual cash value of the coins on display has nothing to do with the merits of the display.

As a beginner in displaying, examine the other exhibits, compare them with yours, and in your own mind try to determine which one will win an award. Then after the awards have been issued, go back to the display cases, compare your decision with those of the judges, and if you have not won an award carefully examine the winning exhibits and try to determine for yourself just where you slipped up. Then—and this is most important—immediately start planning your exhibit for the next convention.

It is mandatory, by recent CSNA regulations, that the judges follow this point system when making their decisions as to which displays will be the winners.

It is suggested that California local clubs or regional groups, when holding their one- or two-day shows, follow this exhibit classification (as nearly as possible) and the point system for exhibit judging. By so doing, one uniform standard will result throughout the state, which we believe will lead to better exhibits and fairer judging of the exhibits at all coin shows. (It was gratifying to your authors to note that at the recent Hayward Coin Club coinarama and the Delta Coin Club circus, that this point system was used by the judges.

Attn: Auctioneers

Bids are invited for the 1963 auctions to be held in conjunction with the spring San Jose and fall Santa Barbara state conventions.

Dates for the San Jose convention are April 18-21. The southern convention usually is held near the end of October. A package bid should be made for the two convention auctions.

Interested dealer-auctioneers must submit written bids to Clifford L. Liss, president. Selection will be made by the Executive Board during the Sacramento convention. This will allow the successful bidder one year to obtain material and publish a catalog.

President Liss' address is 310 Arballo Dr., Apt. 7M, San Francisco, Calif.

SACRAMENTO CONVENTION

Lew Walker, general chairman, advises that plans are progressing at a very satisfactory rate for what he believes will be the biggest and best of the Northern California conventions.

Hotel El Dorado, a beautiful, new motor-in hotel, at which there is ample free parking space, will be the site of this convention.

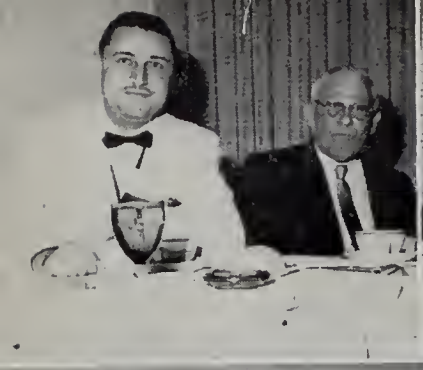
While at the convention — **watch your CC dollars!**

Convention dates are April 5-8, 1962. Plan now to attend.

———CSNA———

NORTON I OF CALIFORNIA

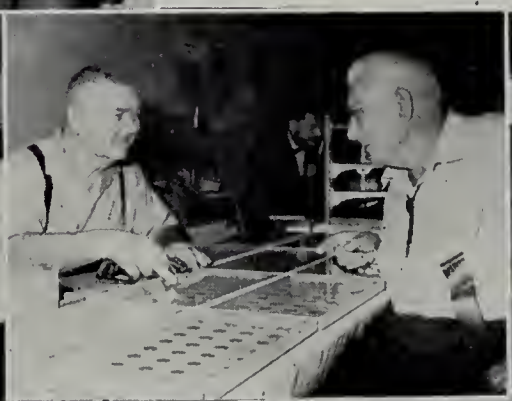
One of our members advises that a few days after reading the summer issue of **Calcoin News,** he noticed the newly remodeled cocktail lounge in the **Stewart Hotel,** Geary St., San Francisco, has reopened — and is named "Norton I."



Convention Scenes At Santa Monica

29th SEMI-ANNUAL NOV. 2-5, 1961

Photography by Alys Emmons



Santa Monica Convention

By CHARLES G. COLVER

Hats off to Karl Brainard and his committee for putting on an excellent convention. Thanks to the host clubs, Bay Cities and Culver City, for their efforts in making it an outstanding success. We will look forward to returning to Santa Monica at some future date.

New registration and bourse records were established at the convention, with 484 paid registrations and 83 dealers holding bourse spaces. There were 153 registrations on Thursday, opening day.

A strange coincidence developed when it was discovered that two CSNA conventions were in session at the same time at the Miramar Hotel, convention headquarters. The second CSNA group was the California State Nurses Association.

AUCTION SESSIONS

An innovation was tried by the auctioneers, Don Thompson and Lew Walker. They ran their entire catalog in the **Coin World** newspaper, and report many bids from that source. Although auction attendance was smaller than was hoped for, the auctioneers expressed satisfaction with their results.

Thompson and Walker also will be auctioneers for the Sacramento convention April 5-8. Anyone wishing to place consignments in the spring auction should contact Thompson or Walker soon.

LADIES LUNCHEON

Grace Brainard escorted 25 ladies to the Santa Ynez Inn for luncheon by the sea. After lunch and a bus tour through the famous Bel-Air section, the group arrived at The Will Rogers State Park. There they viewed the lovely grounds and the many valuable mementos of the famous cowboy humorist.

The ladies thoroughly enjoyed every moment of the trip and returned to the hotel with memories they will not soon forget. Little did they dream that just three days later the area they visited would be destroyed by the terrible fire that burned more than 450 homes in these hills.

THE FRIDAY FORUM

At the well attended forum Friday night, Chairman Max Wedertz introduced the first speaker, Lewis Upton of Santa Monica, whose topic was "What Makes a Good Numismatist." Upton discussed the five W's of coin collecting and stated "A true numismatist must have the spirit of a detective."

Next speaker was Harry Lessin of Norwalk, Conn. Lessin, who was official distributor of the American Airlines "jet dollar," told of his experiences in performing this task. This medal was issued by AA to passengers on the first coast-to-coast jet flight, and Lessen gave credit to the company for making this beautiful medal available to collectors.

Program finale was a talented money maker called The Great Frakson. He amazed everyone by turning a $1 bill into 50, and by producing silver dollars from thin air and from behind certain persons' ears. He also proved that a mind reader could be very dangerous in a group of coin collectors and dealers.

CLUB OFFICERS BREAKFAST

The 29 persons attending the Saturday breakfast were asked by Karl Brainard, chairman, to say a few words. Several coin clubs were represented and many expressed some alarm over the great many new coin clubs being formed. It was noted there are now 47 clubs belonging to the NASC in Southern California alone. Many of these clubs are so close together that they are hurting one another, and this is not a healthy situation.

Erich Werling, CSNA historian, pleaded for more items of historic interest from the membership.

Norman Pruitt invited everyone to the spring convention to be held at the El Dorado Hotel in Sacramento April 5-8.

Dr. Emmons announced that Past President Harry Davidson had just died, and asked for a moment of silence in his memory.

BUSINESS MEETING

President C. L. Liss called the meeting to order in memory of Harry Davidson. The usual routine matters were discussed, and reports from committees were heard. Charles Johnson reported on the proceedings to incorporate CSNA and also on progress of plans for the Long Beach convention next fall. There will be plenty of room for everything at the Lafayette Hotel and thanks to Dan Harley, we now have plenty of cases for display and bourse.

Bryan Burke reported on the Californiana Collection and stated there will be a display of the items acquired so far at the coming Sacramento convention.

It was announced that there were 412 paid registrations by Saturday morning, breaking all past CSNA attendance records at that time.

THE SATURDAY BANQUET

The limit of 218 tickets was sold early, and it was regrettable that all those turned away could not attend. Ralph A. (Curly) Mitchell, master of ceremonies, did his usual superb job.

Most surprised person present was Milton Strauch, who was presented with a birthday cake. The 20-man Santa Monica Elks Club Chorus entertained with songs. Exhibit awards were presented by Richard Goodson.

BOURSE DEALERS

The last CSNA convention to be held in Santa Monica was 17 years ago. There were 13 bourse tables occupied, making it a large convention up to that time. There was no thought of overcrowding, however, and all applicants were accepted. Not so in 1961. After filling all 83 available tables, Bourse Chairman Frank Wilson had to turn down 35 applicants. On the first day, with some urging from General Chairman Brainard, 25 bourse table holders became members of the CSNA.

Business was very brisk during most of the four days, and most dealers expressed satisfaction with their transactions. On the first day there was evidence of money changing hands almost from the crack of dawn on. There was an increased demand for foreign material. Usually there is little of it on hand and very little interest in it. However, there were several tables with a great deal of choice as well as common foreign material, and many dealers said they wished they had brought more to supply the demand. Could this be the beginning of a trend in collecting?

The following dealers held bourse spaces:

A-1 Arcade Coin Shop, Santa Monica; Edward Abetz, Tacoma, Wash.; Alexandria Stamp & Coin Co., Los Angeles; Robert Bashlow, New York 12, N.Y.; Del Bassetti, 680 Foothill Blvd., San Luis Obispo; Aldo Basso, San Mateo; Beverly Hills Stamp & Coin Shop, Beverly Hills; C. W. Billings, Santa Maria.

Century Stamp & Coin Co., Los Angeles; Alva Christensen, Temple City; Consolidated Coin Co., Mountain View; Continental Coins Ltd., Vancouver, Canada; Danny B. Crabb, Van Nuys; Merle Crandall, Stateline; Fredric Carroll, San Francisco; Richard DeMers, Garden Grove; Burton Doling, Sherman Oaks; Harold Donald, Tarzana; Charles C. Douglas, Santa Barbara; Deane A. Duffy, Long Beach; C. A. Dunbar, Inglewood.

W. R. Fanning, Culver City; Harry J. Foreman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph J. Goldberg, Los Angeles; Goldco, San Francisco; R. A. Hanson, Beverly Hills; Max Handelman, San Francisco; Henri Heller, Temple City; Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Jensen, Long Beach; Norman A. Johnson, Van Nuys; Robert R. Johnson, San Francisco; Charles V. Jones, Los Angeles; Don Jurgensen, Santa Barbara.

K & G Numismatists, Costa Mesa; M. L. Kaplan, New York 36, N.Y.; Klamath Coin & Supply Co., Klamath Falls, Ore.; A. Kosoff, Inc., Encino; Abner Kreisberg, Beverly Hills; Kenneth W. Lee, Glendale; Lincoln Coin & Stamp Shop, Venice; M & M Coins, Los Angeles; Harold McCabe, Long Beach; E. R. Mergele, San Antonio, Texas; Lester Merkin, New York, N.Y.; Dan Messer, Franklin Square, N.Y.; Montrose Coin Gallery, Montrose; Irma & Donald Moore, Los Angeles; Mount Baker Coin Co., Bellingham, Wash., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Bob Odom, Los Angeles; E. A. Parker, San Francisco; John Parrish, Lawndale; Peter B. Payne, San Bernardino; Phillips & Sons, Arcadia; Richard Picker, Albertson, L.I., N.Y.; Regina Coin Co., Regina, Canada; Ben Romer, Goleta; Arnold Rosing, San Francisco: San Antonio Coin Center, San Antonio, Texas; Jack Seeler, Los Angeles; William J. Sexton, Santa

Maria; Norman Shultz, Salt Lake City, Utah; William H. Smith, San Francisco; Russ Snyder, Burbank; Lee Sonner, Encino; Stack's, New York, N.Y.

Don Thompson, Reno, Nev.; Neil S. Utberg, Edinburg, Texas; Valley Stamp Shop, Van Nuys; Van Horne Sales Ltd., Montreal, Canada; Lew Walker, Sacramento; Eric G. Warner, Culver City; Al Warren, Lake Tahoe; Warren Coin Shop, Warren, Ohio; Walter E. West, Muskegon, Mich.; L. E. Williams, Lakewood; Wilshire Coin-A-Rama, Santa Monica; Raymond Woodhouse, Santa Barbara; J. C. Wozniak, Sunland; Leo A. Young, Oakland; John C. Yribarne, Redlands.

Exhibits and Awards

GROUP "A" UNITED STATES

1st Award—G. Jon Hanson, Beverly Hills
"Complete Collection of Die Varieties of Large Cents of 1851"
2nd Award—Bruce B. Bartholow, Los Angeles
"A History of U.S. Coins as Told by the Coins Themselves"
3rd Award—Mrs. Sylvia Novack, San Bernardino ..... "History Makes Cents"
William A. Cunningham, Monrovia ..... "United States Coins"
Elliott Markoff, North Hollywood ..... "U.S. Types"

GROUP "B" ANCIENT

1st Award—Joseph Goodyear, Inglewood ..... "Ancient Roman and Greek"
2nd Award—Joel L. Malter, Venice ..... "Coins of the Ptolemies"

GROUP "D" MODERN FOREIGN

1st Award—Harvey L. Rose, LaMesa ..... "Reales of Mexico"
2nd Award—Dr. Calvert Emmons, Ontario ..... "Modern Foreign Coins"
3rd Award—Robert S. Benner, Los Angeles ..... "Shapes of Japanese Coins"
Bob Berman, Los Angeles ..... "Some Exceptional Foreign Coins"

GROUP "E" SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY

1st Award—Jim Betton, Jr., Santa Monica
"Medallic Artistry on British Trade Tokens
2nd Award—John D. Sears, San Francisco ..... "The Confederate Legend"

GROUP "F" PAPER MONEY

1st Award—LeRoy E. Myers, Pomona ..... "U.S. Paper Money"
2nd Award—Rudy Gjurovich, San Jose ..... "Paper Money"
3rd Award—William E. Hogue, Pasadena ..... "Paper Money of Canada"

GROUP "H" MEDALS

1st Award—Robert Axelrod, Los Angeles
"Knowledge of History through Medals"
2nd Award—Harry M. Lessin, Norwalk, Conn.
"Coins and Currency of America with Designs reflected in So-Called Dollars"
3rd Award—Paul Hamm, San Diego ..... "So-Called Dollars"
Thomas F. Fitsgerald, Apple Valley ..... "Papal Medals"
Roy Hughes, Long Beach
"Medals of Numismatic Organizations—U.S. and Canada"
Joy Parrish, Lawndale
"Medals of, and pertaining to American History"
Clay Read, Sun Valley, "Naval Medals of the Philadelphia Mint"
Naomi Wilson, Reseda ..... "1893"

GROUP "I" SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

1st Award—Jack B. Nestle, Hollywood
"Scottish Presbyterian Communion Tokens"
2nd Award—Society for International Numismatics, Santa Monica
"The Little Countries"
3rd Award—Horace Bloxam, Hawthorne ..... "Our American Heritage"
Ronnie Carr, Tulare ..... "The Midas Touch"
Virginia Culver, Los Altos ..... "Discovering Exonumia"
Ernie Hood, Culver City ..... "The House of Lincoln"

GROUP "J" JUNIORS

1st Award—Ricky Berman, Los Angeles
"Collection of a Teenage Numismatist"
2nd Award—Philip and Marie Moore, Granada Hills
"The Most Commemorated Lady in U.S. Coins"

GROUP "K" DEALERS

1st Award—Stanley K. Rupert, San Antonio, Tex. .... "Japan 900 A.D. to Date"
2nd Award—Alva Christensen, Temple City
"Mint Medals from the California Historical Society"
3rd Award—Robert S. Gamble, Los Angeles ..... "Paper Money"

BEST IN SHOW AWARD

Virginia Culver, Los Altos ..... "Discovering Exonumia"

SPECIAL AWARD

Ernie Hood, Culver City ..... "The House of Lincoln"

Following the regular awards, Ben Berringer of the Bay Cities Coin Club presented Thelma Case with a beautiful plaque on behalf of the club for her excellent display of Odd and Curious Moneys, which included Pismo clam shells, wampum, etc.

* * *

Awards Committee: Richard P. Goodson, chairman, Robert G. McArthur and Paul D. Snedaker

Exhibits Chairman: Pauline D. Ney

Calendar of Numismatic Events

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

April 5-8, 1962 ..... State convention, El Dorado Hotel, Sacramento
Lew Walker, general chairman .... 4419 Orange Grove Ave., Sacramento 21

Nov. 1-4, 1962.....State convention, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach

April 18-21, 1963.....State convention, Sainte Claire Hotel, San Jose
Eldon Beaulieu, general chairman.....785 Harding Ave., San Jose

Nov. 7-10, 1963.....State convention, Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara
Harry Kaplun, general chairman; Don Jurgensen, bourse chairman.

Oct. 21-25, 1964.....State convention, Disneyland

OTHERS

Feb. 22-25, 1962 .....NASC seventh annual convention
Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles
Richard P. Goodson, general chairman
9400 National Blvd., Los Angeles, 34
C. A. Dunbar, bourse chairman ..... 937 S. La Brea Ave., Inglewood 1
Paul Newell, exhibits chairman ..... 18004 Duncan St., Reseda

April 28-May 5, 1962 ..... National Coin Week

May 17-20, 1962.....Pacific Northwest Numismatic Assn. convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Seattle, Wash. To be held during Seattle's World Fair.
Alf H. Andersen, general chairman.....3832 Beach Dr., Seattle 16, Wash.

May 26-27, 1962, Coast Counties Coin Carnival, Civic Auditorium, Santa Cruz

Sept. 7-9, 1962 ..... Northern California Numismatic Association,
First annual convention, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco

Sept. 21-23, 1962.....Santa Barbara Coinarama, Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara
Harry Kaplun, general chairman.....730 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara
Don Jurgensen, bourse chairman.....15 Country Club Dr., Santa Barbara

Who's Who In California Numismatics

James Norman Shultz

By R. G. McARTHUR

The title of this article could very well be "From Rags to Riches or Farmer Boy Makes Good in the Numismatic World," for that just about fits our subject.

James Norman Shultz, son of Henry and Lulu Shultz, was born April 2, 1893, in King City, Mo. Both parents are now deceased. Living on a Missouri farm, he naturally received his education at the "little red school house" where "the eighth grade was the highest they taught."

At the tender age of 7, Norman was plowing corn and earning as much as 10 cents a day. "When I was 12 years old, I tended 110 acres of corn, putting it in and plowing it all summer. This was in western Kansas where four horses were used for most everything."

Our hero, however, was not destined for the life of a $20 a month farm laborer.

"I received my first coin when I was about 5 years old, an 1851 large cent. Later, while living on the farm in Missouri, I found a 2-cent piece where an old house had stood years before. My great grandfather had homesteaded the place before the Civil War, so it may have been one that he had lost. I sold it for 15 cents. Bought a half cent and sold that for 50 cents. Used the 50 cents to buy three more and sold these for $1. I did this for a few years and in 1915 started advertising in **Popular Mechanics** (I still have an ad there after 47 years.)"

The die was cast. Farming was abandoned and Norman Shultz was in the coin business for keeps.

In 1921, Norman moved from King City, Mo., to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he lived until 1926. For the past 35 years his home has been in Salt Lake City, Utah. While in Salt Lake City, he met Elsie and they married May 10, 1940. They have one child, Jolie Ann, age 14.

While primarily a professional numismatist, Norman also is a collector. Aside from coins, he collects "anything I think is interesting or beautiful. Carved ivory, as well as many other oriental items. Even rocks."

According to Jack Ogilvie, American Numismatic Association historian, Norman Shultz has the oldest number (1957) of any active dealer. He joined the ANA in 1916 and has been an advertiser in **The Numismatist** longer than any other living person.

While not a resident of California, Norman is an early member of CSNA (No. 236) and is a regular attendant at all California state conventions. He also holds membership in the Numismatic Association of Southern California, Central States, Pacific Northwest, Colorado, Wyoming and many local clubs. He helped organize the Utah Numismatic Society and currently is one of its directors.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

North of the Tehachapis

By LESLEY G. LODGE

August meeting of **East Bay Coin Club** featured ANA slides, with **Dennis Olswang** as commentator.

Paul D. Snedaker, at the September meeting, was moderator for a panel of experts discussing grading, condition of, and cleaning of coins.

At the October meeting, **John D. Sears** spoke on "Crowns of the World." Sears has won several prizes at recent coinivals for his excellent displays of these coins.

Fresno Numismatic Society participated in the Fresno County District Fair, Oct. 5-15, with exhibits of United States and foreign coins.

Buzz Bacon announced that due to his being absent from the Hayward area for some time to come, he was resigning as president of **Hayward Area Coin Club. Harold Pape** was elected at the July meeting to fill this office for the remainder of the term.

A question and answer period, held at the August meeting, proved so popular that similar programs will be held in the future. **Dr. Reavis** presented a short talk on "Coins of Mexico" and exhibited many Mexican coins.

August issue of "Tahoe Coin Breezes," monthly bulletin of **Lake Tahoe Coin Club,** commented on another genuine 1943 copper cent having been found in El Segundo, Calif. (Editor's note—How many more of these genuine (?) copper cents will be found?)

September meeting of **Liberty Numismatic Society** was dedicated to the junior members, with these youngsters acting as club officers and conducting the meeting.

Milton C. Strauch read his prize-winning paper "California, the Golden State" at the October meeting. Odd and Curious Moneys was the topic of the November meeting.

In an effort to get dues paid up and to increase attendance, a new plan was inaugurated by **Merced Coin Club** at its August meeting. Each member, with his dues paid up, will have his name in the hat, and one name only will be drawn. If that person is present, he receives one silver dollar; if he is not present, the dollar will be added to the pot for the following meeting. In addition, an active drive is being planned to obtain new members, "new blood" for the club.

At the July meeting of Central California Coin Club it was voted to change the name to **Monterey Peninsula Coin Club,** and to furnish the Monterey Customs House with a large case for the display of Spanish coins pertinent to early-day history of the area.

Col. Jerry Davis displayed and talked on his collection of German talers and other foreign crowns at the August meeting. **Henry Heller** spoke on "Caveat Emptor"—"Let the Buyer Beware," as pertaining to counterfeiting and altering of the scarcer date coins.

Walter Gerth spoke at the September meeting of **Napa Valley Coin Club** on "Odd and Curious Coins of the World," and exhibited many interesting items from his collection. Club president **George L. Meilink** was present after an absence account of hospitalization, and passed around the many get-well cards he had received.

Wayne Wilcox spoke at the October meeting on "Specialization in Coin Collecting."

For the next several months, while school is in session, meetings will start at 7:30 instead of 8 p.m., to enable juniors to attend.

A short discussion was held at **Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's** August meeting as to possible reasons for San Francisco not receiving the 1965 ANA convention. **Clifford H.**

Bloom read a paper entitled "The Numismatic Side of the Western Frontier," dealing with early-day money problems in San Francisco and California.

"Other Hobbies, Treasures, Keepsakes, or What Have You?" was the theme of the September meeting. Seventeen exhibits were on the table for the members and guests to view. **Dr. Elizabeth L. Rees** presented a talk on souvenir spoons and exhibited a part of her extensive collection.

The October meeting was highlighted by a talk by **John Mattern** of the San Jose Police Department, his subject being "Coin Security." Mattern discussed various types of burglary entrances and means which can be taken to protect one's coin collection. (Just four days later, on a Sunday morning, Mrs. Harry Cutler opened the door to her San Francisco store and was grabbed by two burglars who were inside. Fortunately they did her no bodily harm and so far as she could determine later, they took no coins of any great value.)

Paul D. Snedaker conducted a discussion on "Condition, Grading and Cleaning of Coins" at the September meeting of **Peninsula Coin Club.**

October meeting consisted of many displays featuring "Freaks—Odditics —Misstrikes"; the November meeting featured "Odditics and Curiosities as Money."

Ronnie Carr made another of his appearances with his collection of California and Pioneer gold coins at the September meeting of **San Francisco Coin Club.**

October marked the first anniversary of the club, with officers from several other Bay Area clubs in attendance.

New meeting place is Hall of Flowers, Ninth Ave. and Lincoln Way, San Francisco.

A two-year subscription to Coin World has been donated by **Santa Cruz Coin Club** to the Santa Cruz public library.

The club is starting its own numismatic library, with 12 books already purchased.

August meeting of **Vallejo Numismatic Society** consisted of a question and answer quiz, with **Wayne Wilcox** as quiz-master. **Steve Album** was winner.

John Mulroy spoke at the September meeting on "Mail Order Buying," setting forth advantages and disadvantages of this type of purchasing. Many of those present commented on their varied experiences along these lines.

"Fractional Currency" was the subject of **Earle Hanson** at the October meeting; and **John Lucas** spoke on "Commemorative Coins" at the November meeting.

SAN JOSE AT COUNTY FAIR

For the 14th consecutive year, **San Jose Coin Club** maintained a coin booth and exhibits at the Santa Clara County Fair, Sept. 11-17. **Rudy Gjurovich** was chairman of the club's fair committee. Paid attendance at the fair was 251,146.

Exhibitors were **Rudy Gjurovich, Charles V. Kappen, Dorothy Beaulieu, Eldon Beaulieu, Isidro Bernal, Sam Crisafulli, Sam Rozema** and **Cody Letsinger.** Exhibits included United States paper and metallic moneys, ancient Chinese pieces, odd and curious items from South America and Africa, badges and pennants from three world fairs, and Confederate States money.

LAKE TAHOE COIN FESTIVAL

Merle Crandall was general chairman of the third annual Coin Festival, Oct. 7, at the south end of Lake Tahoe, high in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Bourse was limited to 15 dealers. Registration was 218; eight exhibitors used 29 cases. First prize exhibit winners were **John D. Sears,** coins; **Rudy Gjurovich,** paper money; and **Mrs. J. J. Rhody,** miscellaneous. **Sears** also won best-in-show award. **Tom McAffee,** a charter member temporarily stationed in Hawaii, air-expressed a beautiful bouquet of native flowers to the club, for display during the festival.

HAYWARD AREA COIN FAIR

L. M. (Buzz) Bacon was general chairman of the eighth semi-annual Coin Fair, Oct. 15, at Hayward. Twenty-eight dealers had bourse space; 10 exhibitors used 27 cases. First prize exhibit awards were won by **Dutch Raeber,** foreign; **George**

Ackel, United States; and **"The Dolphins,"** miscellaneous. "The Dolphins" also won best-in-show. Registration was about 250; low attendance was due primarily to the extremely hot weather that day.

STOCKTON COIN CIRCUS

The fifth annual Coin Circus, sponsored by **Delta Coin Club** and **Sacramento Coin Club,** with **Gordon Rammer** as general chairman, was held in Stockton, Oct. 22. Registered attendance was more than 800, with at least 100 persons who did not sign—undoubtedly the largest attendance at any one-day coin show in Northern California. Thirty dealers had bourse space; 17 exhibitors used 39 cases. First prize awards were won by **Lesley G. Lodge** and **Charles Richesin,** United States (two first awards being issued in this group); **Mrs. Sally Wright,** foreign; **John Lopes,** paper money; and **Mrs. Sally Wright,** miscellaneous. **Lopes** also was awarded the best-in-show plaque.

EAST BAY COINIVAL

The ninth annual Coinival, **R. J. Frost,** general chairman, was held in a new location, Lakeside Park Garden Center, Oakland, Oct. 29, with a registered attendance of more than 400. Theme for the exhibits was "Moneys of the West," with 10 exhibitors using 39 cases. First prize awards were won by **Caroline Campanella,** United States; **John Sears,** foreign; **Rudy Gjurovich,** miscellaneous; and **Peter Libby,** junior. Best-in-show award went to **Caroline Campanella.** Twenty-nine dealers had bourse space. **George R. Squires** conducted a 114-lot auction.

COAST COUNTIES COIN CLUB

This organization is comprised of **San Jose, Pajaro Valley, Monterey Peninsula, Santa Cruz** and **Lockheed Coin Clubs.** At a meeting in Hayward Oct. 15, of club officers, date and location for the spring convention were set as May 26-27, 1962, in the Civic Auditorium, Santa Cruz. General chairman will be **John Cobb.**

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSN.

Membership dues have been set at $1 per year per person; and application should be made to **Milton Strauch,** treasurer, 77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City. Membership in this new organization already has passed the 200 mark.

Plans are being made for the first annual convention, Sept. 7-9, 1962, at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco.

OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE NORTH

Four California dealers had bourse space at the **Southwestern Oregon Numismatic Association Coin Show** held in Coos Bay, Sept. 23-25. This was the first show held by this new organization, and from all reports was quite successful.

Vol. 1, No. 1, July-August 1961, issue of the new quarterly of the **Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association** appeared a few months ago. **Jack P. Koch,** president of PNNA, advises this publication is being mailed to all their members as part of their membership privileges.

OUR EASTERN NEIGHBORS

Norman Shultz, one of our Utah members, recently spoke at the **Utah Numismatic Society,** his subject being coin grading techniques. (See the write-up on Shultz under "Who's Who," page 22 of this issue.)

While **Reno Coin Club** is small as compared to some in California, it is quite active with auctions, showing of slides, exhibits and a coin exchange. To quote the club secretary: "Every other person in Reno seems to be collecting coins."

Meetings are held the third Monday of each month in the reading room of the Washoe County Library (Reno.)

—CSNA—

James Norman Shultz

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

In a reminiscent mood, Norman recalls his early days as a dealer when $3 gold pieces sold for $4.80 in very fine condition; 1796 quarters, $4; 1796 dimes, $3.50 in very good condition; 1877 nickel, proof, $2.80; 1856 Flying Eagle cent, $8.50; and the 1909S VDB cent, uncirculated, sold for the huge sum of 15 cents.

Alluding to an occasion when we were roommates at a Southern California convention, Norman said to the writer, "The only trouble I have had was when you set the alarm for 3:30 a.m. and I thought I was back on the farm again."

South of the Tehachapis

By CHARLES G. COLVER

ATTN: CLUB SECRETARIES!

Be sure to get your club news in **Calcoin News.** All those of you who have been mailing your news items and bulletins to Charles M. Johnson, please send them now to the new assistant editor, Charles G. Colver. Those of you who have not been mailing in your news, please start now by sending to Charles G. Colver, 1905 E. Duell St., Glendora, Calif.

COIN INSURANCE EXPLAINED

The September meeting of Bay Cities Coin Club featured a talk by Robert Alexander, president of the Pyramid Insurance Co., on an insurance policy to cover coin collections. He stated this would be an all-risk policy on a scheduled basis (coins listed individually with values). The schedule should be revised periodically.

The policy contract has the following points: (1) Mental competence of parties making it. (2) Consideration. (3) Contract executed by both parties. (4) Insurable interest on any item insured. The club cannot buy a policy to insure coins.

The cost is 65 cents per hundred for the first $5000, 40 cents per hundred for the next $2000, and 25 cents per hundred for over this amount. Club members participated in a lively discussion of pertinent points regarding coin insurance.

HIGHLIGHTS ON COINS

The October meeting of Bay Cities Coin Club featured a talk by Karl Brainard on "Highlights on Coins," which was illustrated with slides. Karl pointed out for the various types of United States coins the exact points where each begins to show wear. Too often a coin is described as uncirculated when a close inspection will show it is really AU. By knowing just where to look on a coin for the point of wear, the collector can save himself a considerable amount of trouble -and maybe money too!

ANOTHER NEW CLUB

The Glendora Recreation Department is organizing a coin club for collectors of all ages. It will meet monthly in the cafeteria of Whitcomb School on fourth Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. The first meeting was held Oct. 25.

Purpose of the club will be twofold: 1. First of the evening will be spent in informative discussion or lecture. 2. The last hour will be saved for the purpose of coin swapping, informal discussion and auctions.

Elvin Bartel is the leader for the Recreation Department.

ANYBODY WANT TO GUESS?

Charles Colver donated a 1961 proof set to the City of Glendora for sealing in its 50 years anniversary celebration time capsule. The vault will be opened in 25 years, examined, and then resealed for another 25 years. Wonder what this '61 proof set will bring the City in 2011 A.D.?

REVEALS HOW NORTH PAID

Herbert M. Bergen, newly elected second vice president of the American Numismatic Association, addressed members and guests of the Santa Barbara Coin Club at its meeting Oct. 16. Bergen spoke on "How California Gold Affected the Civil War." He said that although the Southern states were supplied with gold coin by the various Southern mints, the supply of bullion was low and they eventually were forced to shut down. The Northern states, however, had California with her unlimited supply of gold and with the San Francisco mint already in operation, it having opened in 1854.

Cost of the war was great; in 1862, interest payments alone on the federal debt amounted to $22 million, and these were payable in gold. This big payment in gold caused the premium on gold to rise 5 per cent in January 1862, while in July 1862 it had risen 10 per cent. Thereafter, the interest was payable in paper currency. In July 1862, it took $2.90 in paper money to buy one gold dollar. The debt of the Union at the close of the fiscal year ending June 1864 amounted to $1,744,000,000. Interest alone amounted to $42 million. At the

end of the war in April 1865, the debt of the Union amounted to $2,757,000,000. **California gold eventually paid this debt.** The South was not so fortunate, however. It had no gold source to pay its cost of the Civil War—$1,500,000,000.

Bergen also displayed a fractional currency shield, on silver paper, which was issued to banks because there was so much counterfeiting going on at that time. This allowed the tellers to study the real notes, so they could tell at a glance whether the notes they handled were genuine. He said there were two varieties, one on pink paper and one on silver paper, with the silver paper being rarer. He explained that although no fractional currency has been issued since 1873, it still is legal tender today.

'MAD KING' STORY

At the October meeting of the San Bernardino Coin Club, John Lenker, Redlands, told the long and interesting story of the coinage of Bavaria. He started with the day in 1180 when the Wittelsbach Family took over the Frankish-Corolingian territory of Bavaria and started a Germanic Kingdom.

Lenker told of the Maximillian-Ludwig succession and their family trouble through the last of the Wittelsbachs, Ludwig III, who was deposed in November 1918. Ludwig, the Mad King, nearly bankrupted the country building castles, but is now a national hero due to his castles becoming such great tourist attractions.

Lenker's serio-comical discourse was illustrated with coins of Maximillian-Joseph; Ludwig I; Maximillian II; Ludwig II; Otto and Ludwig III. Several commemorative talers and double talers were also on hand to illustrate points in the history he unfolded.

SANTA BARBARA COINARAMA

Some 1111 interested persons registered at the two-day Coinarama of the Santa Barbara Coin Club Aug. 5 and 6 in the Mar Monte Hotel, and an estimated 350 more witnessed the show. Thirty-six dealers were in attendance, and 53 cases were filled with exhibits. Included were medals and plaques of the Renaissance period, 1913 Buffalo nickel, 1894S dime and U.S. coins of inaugural years.

Winners in exhibit competition: U.S. Coins (except gold), junior division, John Todd; senior division, 1st, Edith Davis; 2nd, Bob Birgbauer. Coins Prior to 1500 A.D., junior division, Peter Dullea; senior division, 1st, Chuck Douglas; 2nd, Mrs. Kem Weber; Foreign Coins after 1500 A.D., 1st, Fred Claveria; 2nd, Gwen Sentis. Paper Money, 1st, Leroy Meyers; 2nd, Gordon Rammer. Medals, Orders or Decorations, 1st, Sigmund Morganroth; 2nd, Robert E. Gross. Specialized, Mint Errors, Historical or Educational, 1st, Knud Clausen; 2nd, Ojai Coin Club. All Gold, U.S. or Foreign, 1st, Ronnie Carr; 2nd, Ray Bower. Sets of Foreign and U.S. Coins, 1st, Ray Bower. Best-in-Show went to the U.S. Colonial & Continental Currency Exhibit. Plans already are under way for a three-day event next year.

RUSSIAN MEDALS TOPIC

Sixty-one members and guests attending the August meeting of the Santa Barbara Coin Club heard a talk on Russian medals, orders and decorations by Robert E. Gross. Gross told how the earliest known medals were "coins" in payment for bravery or for zeal of service. He said that basically, people interested in orders, medals or decorations are chiefly interested in history, because each medal represents a particular battle or happening. The history of a country can be told by a series of medals over the years.

He said that orders usually occur in four classes; however, in Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun occurs in 12 classes. As an example of classes, he displayed and explained the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus: The first class of the order is worn on the sash —a badge and star. The second class is worn at the neck, a cravat piece, sometimes as large as the star, sometimes not. In Russia, the second class is awarded without a star, but if given to a foreigner, it has a star. Third class worn on the breast with a bow or knot. Fourth class has no bow or knot.

He explained that there are a great many variations; if presented for military reasons, if presented to a civilian. He went on to explain that the ribbons are a very important factor in collecting medals, orders or decorations, and warned us not to cut off

any ribbon that looks tattered or worn, as it is sometimes impossible to replace the ribbon, or even find out what kind of ribbon should be attached.

COUNTY FAIR COIN EXHIBIT

Desert Coin Prospectors Club of Victorville sponsored a coin exhibit at the recent San Bernardino County Fair. More than 3500 persons viewed the exhibit, in addition to some 2500 children from nearby schools.

An exhibit of a "Money Tree" made up of new Lincoln cents, entered by Teddy Duval of Apple Valley, was termed the "eye catcher" of the entire show. Duval was the youngest exhibitor in the show. Best-in-show award was won by Forrest Simcoke with his U.S. half dollar collection.

VENTURA COIN-A-RAMA

Ventura County Coin Club held its Coin-A-Rama Oct. 15 in Ventura. Approximately 1000 persons attended the show, including 15 dealers who were on hand to buy and sell coins.

Value of coins on display was estimated to be almost $15,000, not including individual collections on display by traders and dealers. LeRoy E. Meyers of Pomona took first place honors with his exhibit of U.S. paper money.

WEST VALLEY COIN-A-RAMA

The West Valley Coin Club held its third Coinarama Sept. 24 at the Reseda Woman's Club. Attendance was excellent.

Robert Axelrod won the grand prize, a 24-inch numismatic trophy.

SAN DIEGO COIN-A-RAMA

The San Diego Inter-Club Numismatic Council, composed of 10 area coin clubs, sponsored its fourth annual Coinarama Oct. 8 at the Stardust Hotel. Russell Rulau was general chairman for the one-day show.

Thirty-seven exhibitors filled 50 cases with numismatic material. A. F. Anderson won best-in-show award for his display of Philippine coins issued while that country was a colony of the United States.

Also shown were three cases of numismatic items from the Julius Wangenheim collection, including a one-kwan note, Ming dynasty—1368-1398; a gold fillet from Assyria, circa 750 B.C.; a gold octodrachm of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy II, and many gold, silver and bronze coins and medals of Greece, Rome, and Europe.

Judges were Dan Harley of Pomona, Clyde Grimm of Santa Monica and Francis S. Jones of Coronado.

Dr. Eduard Kann of Los Angeles, scheduled to be the featured speaker, could not attend because of illness. Ralph A. Mitchell, local oil tycoon, filled in for part of the program. Later he introduced the featured speaker, Dr. George J. Fuld of Baltimore, Md., whose topic was "Hard Times Tokens."

McHENRY KILLED IN CRASH

William H. McHenry, 45, of Solana Beach, was killed Oct. 8 while returning home from the San Diego Coinarama. Shortly after leaving the Stardust Hotel, McHenry's car skidded on a turn and was struck broadside by another vehicle. He was killed instantly. McHenry, well known in numismatic circles, was a member of the San Diego Numismatic Society.

ANOTHER RECORD!

San Diego Numismatic Society set a new record for both attendance and exhibits at its August meeting. More than 151 members and guests were present and 21 exhibits were made for their viewing. Part of the displays were those shown at the ninth annual numismatic display at the San Diego County Fair.

Chairman Francis S. Jones presented best-in-show awards to Tom Ward in the senior division and to Oakley Pike in the junior division.

During the meeting it was learned that photographs in the 1962 Red Book published by Whitman will be renewed and that most of the coins photographed will be from the collection of Brig. Gen. M. S. Newton, USMC, Ret., former president of the society. More than 400 photos of his collection were taken for this purpose.

EXONUMIST ACTIVITY

Fourth meeting of the Southern California Exonumist Society welcomed 65 members and guests at the Recreation Center in La Mesa recently, with Don Crutcher as host.

Feature of the meeting was an ad-

dress by Paul Hamm, president, entitled "So-Called Dollars." His talk was illustrated with 35 color slides of dollars in his collection. Hamm, a recognized authority on commemorative medals and monetary substitutes, is a contributor to the new book, "So-Called Dollars," being written by H. E. Hibler and C. V. Kappen.

Display awards went to Virginia Culver, first; Loyal Howard, second; and Paul Hamm, third. Judges were Dr. Calvert Emmons, Leonel C. Panosh and Francis S. Jones.

Russell Rulau conducted the 72-lot all-exonumist auction. The auction was limited to numismatic items other than coins and government banknotes, and has become a pattern of SCES meetings.

The bourse, which also was limited to exonumist items, was another unique feature of the SCES meeting. Dealers reported brisk sales, especially in the commemorative medal field.

Society strength has grown to 80 members in the eight months of its existence, and should reach 100 by its first anniversary in December. The nominating committee recommended the following members for 1962 officers: Paul Hamm, president; Ralph Mitchell, vice president; Russell Rulau, secretary; Virginia Culver, treasurer; Walter Pettit, director.

OTHER CLUB SPEAKERS

Richard Goodson, Orange County Coin Club, September, "Cleaning and Care of Coins."

Herb Bergen, Orange County Coin Club, October, "California Gold and the Civil War." (This talk was delivered originally at the ANA convention in Atlanta, Ga., in August.)

Ida Mae Griffin, Norwalk Coin Club, October, "From Rolls to Junk."

Ralph Mitchell, Culver City Coin Club, September, "Coins, a Fascinating Hobby."

William Fanning, 49er Coin Club, October.

George Baude, Glendale Coin Club, September, "Confederate Currency."

John Yribarne, East Los Angeles Coin Club, "Grading Indian Cents."

George Baude, Southern Hub Coin Club, September, "Confederate and Southern States Currency."

Joy Parrish, Compton Coin Club, November, "Medals."

Joy Parrish, Los Angeles Coin Club, October, "Civil War Medals."

Karl Brainard, Los Angeles Coin Club, November, "Grading of Coins."

Fred Claveria, Santa Barbara Coin Club, September, "Mexican Coinage."

Dan Harley, San Bernardino County Coin Club, August, "Joy and Pleasures of Coin Collecting."

John Lenker, San Bernardino County, October, "The Coinage of Bavaria."

HERE AND THERE

The Pomona Coin Club had as its guests at the November meeting members of the General Dynamics Coin Club. . . . Compton Coin Club is now meeting in its new home, Lueders Park Recreation Center, Rosecrans and Temple Sts. . . . Southern Hub Coin Club has returned to its original meeting place, 4441 Lennox Blvd. . . . Long Beach Coin Club's September meeting consisted of an open auction for members. Items sold included cameras, books, stamps (pardon the word), and even a 1926 Essex. . . . The October meeting of the Pomona Coin Club opened with a pre-meeting dinner at St. Charles Grill in celebration of the club's birthday. . . . Robert Gamble of Culver City has opened a coin shop at 10333 Venice Blvd. . . . Speaker at the September meeting of the Los Angeles Coin Club was Howard Husted of the Dept. of Water and Power. He narrated a fine motion picture story of water and its destiny to the great city of Los Angeles. . . . The Los Angeles Coin Club now has more than 1000 members. . . . Donald Holmwood recently was arrested in Metairie, La., for the robbery of Allen's Stamp and Coin Co. in Long Beach last December. . . . E. V. Smith has been elected president of Fontana United Numismatists (FUN), replacing Luis P. Dohnalek. . . . Sylvia Novack of San Bernardino County Coin Club captured third place in the nation for her exhibit at the ANA Convention in Atlanta, Ga. . . . A coin exhibit featuring U.S. coins and currency is on display at the American Savings and Loan Co. in Whittier. The exhibit includes a Confederate half dollar struck from the original die, the first $1 bill printed by the U.S. in 1862, and a unique $5 bill. . . . George Bennett and Murray Singer of Los Angeles conducted two public coin auctions during October. This brings the total number to 10 that these two well-known figures in local numismatics have held this year. . . . The San Diego Numismatic Society

will celebrate its silver jubilee in January 1962. A silver medal will be struck to commemorate the occasion. . . . Anyone ever see a rolled cent on a 1914D? Your reporter recently acquired a Golden Gate Exposition cent rolled on the reverse of a very definite 1914D.

At the October meeting of the San Bernardino County Coin Club, Bryan Burke, club founder, was presented with an 1804 U.S. silver dollar in a plastic case.

The San Bernardino County Coin Club is issuing its own paper money for use as door prizes. These certificates are copies of early broken bank notes, and may be redeemed at face value at any bourse table. They are fast becoming collectors' items themselves, and may be retained by the lucky winner after redemption.

From the Desk of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

1115 GREENE, Robert ..... 1438 4th St., Santa Monica, Calif.
1116 GREENE, Lauretta ..... 1243 Lincoln Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.
1117 BERMAN, Bob ..... 2713 Overland, Los Angeles 64, Calif.
1118 LOEB, Dr. Walter M. ..... 4568 Mercer Way, Mercer Island, Wash.
1119 WARNER, Eric G. ..... P.O. Box 91, Culver City, Calif.
1120 THOMPSON, John ..... 3647 Lorena Ave., Castro Valley, Calif.
1121 WALTON, Robert R. ..... 604 Empress Rd., Pomona, Calif.
1122 GAMBLE, Robert S. ..... 3307 Mountain View, Los Angeles 34, Calif.
1123 GRAY, Fred ..... 11773 Gateway Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.
1124 COOPERSMITH, Miss Muriel ..... 954 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.
1125 McCULLOCH, Claud C.
1166 N. Orange Grove Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
1126 SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS
Caroline Nestrick, Sec., 2555 S. Barrington Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif.
1127 LAWNDALE COIN CLUB ..... P.O. Box 32, Lawndale, Calif.
1128 SAN DIEGO COUNTY INTER-CLUB NUMISMATIC COUNCIL
732 Olive Ave., Coronado, Calif.
1129 PAINTER, Norma B. ..... P.O. Box 865, Phoenix, Ariz.
1130 DONALD, Leonora ..... P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, Calif.
1131 RULAU, Russell ..... 4007 Casita Way, San Diego, Calif.
1132 KALAN, Murray .....10749 National Pl., Los Angeles 34, Calif.
1133 BUCKHAM, John N. ..... 834 North 2nd, Klamath Falls, Ore.
1134 WEST, Walter E. ..... 1848 Roberts, Muskegon, Mich.
1135 RUPERT, Stanley K. (Address unknown—will someone please supply?)
1136 MUNTAIN, George ..... 2160 Osler St., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
1137 MERGELE, E. R. ..... 6309 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex.
1138 BURCH, Walter J. ..... 13958 Gilmore St., Van Nuys, Calif.
1139 CRABB, Danny B. ..... 6811 Woodman, Van Nuys, Calif.
1140 MILLER, Frederick E. ..... 6857 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.
1141 SONNER, V. L. ..... 18012 Ventura Blvd., Encino, Calif.
1142 PICKER, Richard ..... P.O. Box 366, Albertson, Long Island, N.Y.
1143 TURSE, Joseph F. ..... 8300 Lincoln Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.
1144 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City, Calif.
1145 WHITEHEAD, Gwendolyn P. ..... 1874 Idlewood Rd., Glendale 2, Calif.
1146 GREEN, Sidney ..... P.O. Box 312, Tulare, Calif.
1147 ROSE, Patsy R. ..... 4233 69th St., La Mesa, Calif.
1148 BROSA, Robert ..... 5940½ Stafford, Huntington Park, Calif.
1149 FIES, John ..... 681 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.
1150 TOWNSEND, Don ..... Ruston, La.
1151 UTBERG, Neil S. ..... P.O. Box 420, Edinburg, Tex.
1152 ROMER, Ben ..... P.O. Box 267, Goleta, Calif.
1153 FIFIELD, Roy C. ..... 1114 23rd St., Santa Monica, Calif.
1154 FAIRBANK, David ..... 6202 Carmelita, Bell, Calif.
1155 HAACK, William C. ..... P.O. Box 70, San Francisco, Calif.

1156 BRONSON, Jan ..... 3466 Barry, Los Angeles 66, Calif.
1157 SCHERMERHORN, Mrs. R. F. ..... 5100 Park Lane, Dallas 20, Tex.
1158 CULVER, Mrs. John H. ..... 23361 Montclair Way, Los Altos, Calif.
1159 GOLDBERG, Joseph J. ..... 223 W. 4th, Los Angeles 13, Calif.
1160 LEVY, R. A. ..... P. O. Box 2128, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
1161 ABETZ, Edward ..... 1113 McKinley Rd., Tacoma, Wash.
1162 SHAER, Holold ..... 5324 Queen Mary Rd., Montreal 29, P.Q., Canada
1163 SAUNDERS, Wendell J. ..... 1214 E. 3150 N., Ogden, Utah
1164 SCHMAL, H. C. ..... P.O. Box 6110, Phoenix, Ariz.
1165 MERKIN, Lester ..... 515 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
1166 ALEXANDRIA COIN SHOP ..... 515 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.
1167 CONSOLIDATED COIN CO. .... 4041 El Camino Way, Palo Alto, Calif.
1168 STRICKLER'S ANTIQUES ..... P.O. Box 74, Colfax, Calif.
1169 SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB
4419 Orange Grove Ave., Sacramento 21, Calif.

RESIGNATIONS

817 OLSON, Carolyn ..... 6106 Southside Dr., Los Angeles 22, Calif.
960 BILLINGS, C. W. Jr. ..... 1701 N. Broadway, Santa Maria, Calif.
980 JUAREZ, Lewis ..... 149 Lee Drive, Santa Maria, Calif.

MOVED—ADDRESS UNKNOWN

760 McKNIGHT, Richard E.
1031 SIMMONS, Juanita

DECEASED

363 CARSON, Agnes ..... 1415 Franklin St., Oakland 12, Calif.
(Membership carried in brother's name—Frank X. Galvin)
328 DAVIDSON, Harry S. ..... 324 S. W. Stark St., Portland 4, Ore.

REINSTATEMENTS

353 BRUCE, Paul C. ..... 2113 Colorado, Santa Monica, Calif.
836 SMITH, John R. ..... 8168 Glencrest Dr., Sun Valley, Calif.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

807 SMITH, J. R. ..... 4100 Broadway, Sacramento 17, Calif.
688 MUSCALUS, Dr. John A. ..... Box 185, Bridgeport, Pa.
718 HOGUE, William E. ..... P.O. Box 5451, Pasadena, Calif.
371 HOLM, Pearl E. ..... 26245 Coleman Ave., Hayward, Calif.
372 HOLM, Walter E. ..... 26245 Coleman Ave., Hayward, Calif.
997 MODISETTE, Robert M. ..... 3270 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, Calif.
4 BINGHAM, Stewart ..... 325 Francis Drive, Palm Springs, Calif.
832 WILLIAMS, Ben ..... 1082 Yorktown Drive, Sunnyvale, Calif.
643 JOHNSON, Norman A. ..... 16032 Gault St., Van Nuys, Calif.
644 JOHNSON, Ruth A. ..... 16032 Gault St., Van Nuys, Calif.
31 CONNER, W. C. ..... 4814 N. 34th Drive, Phoenix 17, Ariz.
577 SPENCE, William E. ..... P.O. Box 214, Downey, Calif.
939 RYAN COIN CLUB ..... c/o Pennywitt, 3698 Copley, San Diego, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership Aug. 24, 1961	615
New Members	55
Reinstatements	2
Resignations	3
Deceased	2
Net membership Nov. 6, 1961	667
1961 dues paid	564
Delinquent *	51

* All delinquent memberships for 1961 dues will be dropped from the records Jan. 1, 1962.

DAN HARLEY
Secretary

—CSNA—

On Feb. 14, 1933, the House Committee on Coinage tabled all bills before it for free coinage of silver at a 16-to-1 ratio, but named a separate committee to draft a measure for the auxiliary use of silver as a monetary reserve.—The Numismatist, March 1933.

CURATOR'S COMMENTS

The Californiana collection of the CSNA has now swelled to more than 500 items. Some of these have been donated and some purchased. So far the list of donors includes 20 persons. Latest additions to the roll of honor are Paul Hamm, Bill Weber, and Agnes Carson. Mrs. Carson left some items marked for the CSNA among her effects. Paul Hamm bought some beautiful medals for the collection. Weber's gift was a fine photograph of a rare California bank note.

Leading worker for the collection has been Erich Werling, historian. This energetic bloodhound has added more than 100 items to the cabinet. The most valuable contributions have come from Kenneth Lee. One of the most interesting items sent in came from Kenneth Hedges, who presented two varieties of a valuable aviation token struck by Convair. When members are on the alert for historic items, it really pays off for the collection.

What do you have in your junk box which should be preserved for future Californians? This club project is in the interest of those who follow us by 50 or 100 years. What are called worthless tokens now will be of true historic interest in years to come.

What should you send? The cabinet includes anything connected with California. Ticket stubs, documents, checks, jewelry, badges, tokens, paper money, bottles, and even a few coins. If in doubt, send it anyway. Please direct any contribution to:

—Bryan O. Burke Jr., Curator
2364 North "G" St.
San Bernardino, Calif.

CSNA NOW INCORPORATED

The Nov. 4 board of directors meeting, held during the Santa Monica convention, was the corporate meeting of CSNA. June 2, 1961, is the official date of the founding of CSNA as a nonprofit corporation under California law.

The official seal will be modified to include the words "nonprofit corporation."

Brea, in Orange County, was designated as home address of the new corporation, since this was the center of the original founding group of CSNA.

A vote of thanks was given to Charles M. Johnson for his efforts in bringing about the incorporation of the organization.

From the Desk of the Treasurer

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TO NOV. 10, 1961

CASH ON HAND APRIL 10, 1961		$ 8366.39
RECEIPTS		
Dues, new and old members	$ 461.00	
Delinquent bourse fee, Berkeley	50.00	
Convention auction payment	500.00	
Berkeley convention	4207.50	
Total	$5218.50	$ 5218.50
		$13584.89
DISBURSEMENTS		
Coin cases	$1164.17	
Californiana collection	482.45	
Stationery	166.66	
Calcoin News	1119.41	
Freight	162.52	
Berkeley convention	2399.79	
Photography, Berkeley convention	5.00	
Miscellaneous	129.65	
Total	$5629.65	$ 5629.65
CASH ON HAND NOV. 10, 1961		$ 7958.24

NOTE: Santa Monica convention receipts and expenditures not included.

BILL HOGUE,
Treasurer